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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

USSR agreed to West's proposal for foreign minister talks but under terms West had rejected.

British Prime Min. Macmillan ended USSR visit, agreed with Soviet Premier Khrushchev only on need for negotiations.

Soviet trawler boarded by U.S. Navy off Newfoundland in inquiry into breaking of Atlantic cable.

Anti-British disorders by nationalists in Nyasaland & Southern Rhodesia; Nyasaland nationalist leader Banda seized & deported.

Bolivians rioted vs. U.S.

United States

Pioneer IV rocket shot past moon into orbit around sun; Discover I launched from West Coast into possible polar orbit.

Bar Assn. urged new laws to remedy alleged weakening of U.S. security by Supreme Court decisions.

Dramatist Maxwell Anderson died.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

USSR 'OKs' Ministers' Talks. The Soviet Government agreed Mar. 2 to Western proposals for an East-West foreign ministers' conference on the problem of Germany. But it revived conditions that already had been rejected by the Western powers.

Similar Soviet notes to the U.S., Britain & France expressed regret that the Western powers were "not ready to take part in a summit conference." However, the notes agreed that in place of summit talks, "there could be convoked a conference of . . . [foreign] ministers" on this basis:

- The Soviet side would be given parity with the 3 Western participants by inclusion in the conference of Poland & Czechoslovakia as "states that border on Germany & were the first victims of Hitlerite aggression." East & West German representatives could be included for conference sessions on Germany & Berlin.
- The conference would give priority to discussion of Soviet proposals for "the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany" & "abolition of the abnormal situation that has arisen in connection with the foreign occupation of Western Berlin." The USSR assumed that "decisions on a [German] peace treaty agreed at this meeting would have to be submitted to a peace conference."
- The conference "might also consider problems connected with the insuring of European security & disarmament," especially proposals for "mutual withdrawal of forces and the creation of an atom-free zone & a zone of disengagement between [NATO & Warsaw Pact] armed forces"; also the reduction of U.S., British, French & Soviet forces "on the territories of other states" and a ban on nuclear weapons & tests.

The Soviet conditions were considered to represent an attempt to force the West to discuss Russia's past demands for a German peace treaty & an end to the Allied occupation of Berlin. Russia's Mar. 2 note stated the terms as those the USSR would propose for an East-West summit meeting. However, Russia said the same terms could apply for a foreign ministers' meeting, which had been urged in Western notes Feb. 16.

The USSR suggested that the foreign ministers' meeting begin in Geneva or Vienna in April and be limited to 2 or 3 months' duration. The Soviet message reiterated demands for a summit meeting, to be folowed by a foreign ministers' conference "to carry out the jointly agreed [summit] decisions." [See pp. 57C2, G3, 49B1, 25F2, 9G3]

Macmillan Ends USSR Visit. British Prime Min. Macmillan returned to London Mar. 3 from his 10-day visit to the USSR. He told a British TV audience that his talks with Soviet Premier Khrushchev had produced agreement that "these grave problems of Central Europe ought to be settled by negotiations & not by force."

A joint communiqué, signed by Macmillan & Khrushchev before his departure from Moscow Mar. 3, declared that the 2 leaders had "exchanged full explanations" of their views "on questions relating to Germany, including a peace treaty with Germany & the question of Berlin." It conceded that they "were unable to agree about the juridical & political aspects of the problems involved." The communiqué expressed agreement, however, on "the need for early negotiations . . . for the settlement of these differences."

The statement asserted that "the ultimate prohibition of nuclear weapons & the application of nuclear energy for solely peaceful purposes" remained a "common objective" of Britain & the USSR. They "recognized, however, the great importance of achieving an agreement to stop nuclear tests under an effective system of international inspection & control." The communiqué included an Anglo-Soviet cultural agreement and pledged that a British cabinet delegation would visit the USSR to seek increased British-Soviet trade.

Macmillan had replied Mar. 2 to Soviet suggestions of a Soviet-British nonaggression pact with a counter-proposal of a 3-point Anglo-Soviet statement of peaceful intent. Addressing a Kremlin reception, Macmillan suggested that Britain & Russia join in an immediate declaration that both nations would (1) abide by the UN Charter, (2) take no action prejudicial to each other's "rights, obligations & vital interests," and (3) "agree that disputes should be settled by negotiations & not by force." Macmillan's plea was echoed by Khrushchev Mar. 3 when he told Macmillan in a farewell statement at Moscow's Vnukovo airport that "an enormous responsibility lies on the shoulders of . . . the heads of Govt. We must do everything in our power to prevent war."

Khrushchev & Macmillan had continued their private talks Feb. 25 in what British spokesmen described as a "cool" meeting following Khrushchev's sudden rejection Feb. 24 of Western terms for a foreign ministers conference on Germany. Macmillan reportedly warned Khrushchev that his rejection of the West's offer placed full responsibility on the USSR for actions the Western powers would be compelled to take to maintain their positions in Berlin & Germany. Macmillan ended his first round of talks with Khrushchev and flew to Kiev Feb. 26 to begin a 5-day tour. Khrushchev, who had promised to accompany him, failed to do so, ostensibly due to a toothache.

Macmillian, in a Kiev speech Feb. 27, reiterated the West's desire for negotiations. He flew to Liningrad Feb. 28 and was met by First Deputy Premier Mikoyan & Foreign Min. Gromyko. Macmillian, who visited the nuclear icebreaker Lenin, warned the Soviet leaders Feb. 28 that failure to negotiate with the West could lead to a "dangerous situation." (Mikoyan had charged in an address Feb. 27 in Rostov-on-Don that Macmillan, "perhaps feeling himself under the known influence of his ties with the [Western] allies," had "assumed a rigid line" in his discussions on Germany with Khrushchev.)

British-Soviet political talks were resumed Mar. 1 in Leningrad by Foreign Secy. Lloyd & Foreign Min. Gromyko. Macmillan met informally with Mikoyan Mar. 1 and returned to Moscow Mar. 2 to attend the final Kremlin reception of his visit. Macmillan addressed a Moscow TV audience Mar. 2 in efforts to explain why his "small island" enjoyed "the highest standard of living in Europe" and produced "twice as much as you per head." He

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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lauded Soviet industrial advances but made clear that Britain was still more advanced technically. He told the Russians that Britain had "worked out [its political] system gradually over a period of a thousand years" and was determined to maintain it. [See p. 57B1]

Soviet Trawlers Challenged. The Russian fishing trawler Novorossirsk was boarded Feb. 26 by a 5-man party from a U.S. naval radar picket ship, the Roy O. Hale, 120 mi. n.e. of Newfoundland, because the Russian boat was in waters where 5 AT&T transatlantic cables had broken. The U.S. justified the action under an 1884 international convention on protection of under-ocean cables. The boarding party, led by Lt. Donald Sheely, executive officer of the Roy O. Hale, reported that its check of the Novorossirsk yielded "no indication of intention other than fishing" on the part of the Soviet crew. (The AT&T disclosed in New York Feb. 28 that ends of the broken cables, which were hauled to the surface by repair ships, bore evidence that the cables had been cut after they were "fouled in trawling gear"—a "fairly common" but illegal action in the industry.)

5 Russian fishing trawlers that dropped anchor in Dirique Inlet, n.w. Luzon, when one of the trawlers broke down, were boarded by a Philippine Navy investigating party Feb. 28. Skippers of the trawlers refused Mar. 3 to move their boats to Poro Point, Luzon, as directed by the Philippine Navy, unless orders to that effect were received from Moscow.

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Africa

Nyasaland Strife. 32 Africans were reported killed Mar. 2-3 in nationalist rioting renewed throughout Nyasaland after the African National Congress' Nyasaland Branch was outlawed Mar. 2 and its president, Hastings Banda, was arrested & deported.

17 Africans were killed & 13 wounded when security forces opened fire on nationalist mobs in Nkata Bay as they sought to free political prisoners from a jail. Others were killed in similar incidents in Fort Manning, Mzimba & Zomba. Police killed 3 members of a nationalist crowd in Blantyre Mar. 2.

The Nyasaland Govt. declared a state of emergency and imposed a night curfew in Blantyre & Limbe Mar. 2. More than 150 African National Congress leaders were arrested under emergency regulations banning the Congress & all nationalist activity in Nyasaland. Widespread arrests were reported among rioters and Africans who attempted to block roads & cut communications lines. Schools were closed and children ordered off the streets in all major Nyasaland towns.

One African had been killed & 2 wounded when troops fired on a mob trying to free Congress members from a jail in Chigaru, near Blantyre. A contingent of Tanganyika police had crossed into Nyasaland Feb. 28 to clear Africans from the Fort Hill airfield and "to prevent the incursion of lawless people into . . . Tanganyika." [See p. 63E1]

Wide World

Map shows East African area, including Nyasaland & Somalia, where nationalist discontent & racial rivalry caused disorders.

Nyasaland Gov. Sir Robert Armitage urged efforts Mar. 2 to find a "constitutional solution" for the current African unrest. He conceded to newsmen that Nyasaland troops & 7,000 white settlers could not hold the territory indefinitely against African wishes. Armitage, however, blamed the African National Congress for "a great deal" of the current disorders and warned that troops would oppose all violence and reimpose "conditions of law & order."

Banda, imprisoned in Southern Rhodesia Mar. 3, had predicted Feb. 27 that the Nyasaland strife would "solve itself, if the Govt. does not get panicky." He reiterated African determination "to get out of the [Central African] Federation." He said Africans "knew the people of Rhodesia were determined to dominate Nyasaland & [Sir] Roy Welensky's sending of troops confirms it." Banda told newsmen Feb. 28 that "Nyasaland is now awake" & the territorial government could "stop nothing by arresting me."

Wide World
BANDA

Rhodesia Emergency. Prime Min. Sir Edgar Whitehead proclaimed a state of emergency in Southern Rhodesia Feb. 26 and outlawed all African nationalist groups. 435 African leaders were reported arrested in Southern Rhodesia Feb. 26-27.

Citing the "grave situation" in the Nyasaland portion of the Central African Federation (Nyasaland, Northern & Southern Rhodesia), Whitehead blamed the African National Congress for the outbreak but warned that he would jail any white supremacists who used the unrest to create trouble.

(Northern Rhodesia remained the only part of the federation in which an emergency had not been declared. But Northern Rhodesian territorial troops were mobilized Mar. 3.)

African organizations banned under the emergency regulations included the Southern & Northern Rhodesian branches of the African National Congress and the Zambia National Congress, formed in 1958 by ex-Rev. Kenneth Kaunda to achieve African goals by non-violent civil disobedience. Acting Pres. James Robert Chikerema & Gen. Secy. George Nyandoro of the Southern Rhodesia Congress were arrested Feb. 26.

Southern Rhodesian troops were flown to the Kariba Dam hydroelectric project Feb. 25 after 6,600 African laborers working on the project had struck to raise their 4d (6¢) hourly wage to one shilling (14¢). The Kariba strike began Feb. 20 after 14 African & 3 European workers had been killed in an underground accident. African strikers rioted at the Kariba site Feb. 25.

John Stonehouse, a Laborite member of the British Parliament who had been touring Northern & Southern Rhodesia, was forced to board a Northern Rhodesian Govt. plane for Tanganyika Mar. 3 after he had ignored a Mar. 1 order to leave the Central African Federation. Stonehouse, accused of making inflammatory speeches at African National Congress meetings, had sought to fly to Nyasaland.

Britain Defends Moves. British Colonial Secy. Alan T. Lennox-Boyd told the House of Commons in London Mar. 3 that the declarations of emergency in Southern Rhodesia & Nyasaland had prevented a "massacre" of whites by members of the African National Congress. In answering Laborite attacks on British & Central African Federation policies toward African nationalism, Lennox-Boyd asserted that troops had been sent to Nyasaland only after warnings were received of secret plans for a general anti-white uprising. Laborite censure motions on Nyasaland were defeated by votes of 259-201 Mar. 3 & 293-237 Mar. 4.

Ethiopia Vs. British Plan. The Foreign Ministry declared Feb. 17 that Ethiopia did not oppose plans for the merger of British Somaliland & Somalia, an Italian-administered UN trust territory. The declaration was in reply to protests by Somalia Premier Abdullahi Issa against alleged Ethiopian opposition to the merger. Washington reports confirmed Feb. 19 that Ethiopia had protested

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to the U.S., Britain & France against reported British plans to dominate a unified Somaliland. [See p. 44D3]

One Somali was killed & 14, including the district commissioner, were wounded in political rioting Feb. 25 in Mogadishu, capital of Somalia. Police arrested 280 persons for involvement in the riots, among them the leaders of the Greater Somalia Party & National Somalia Union.

Congo African Role Set. Formation of an African council to aid the Belgian Congo governor general was authorized Feb. 27 by the Belgian Govt. as a step toward implementation of Congo political reforms pledged recently. Congo Min. van Hemelrijck signed the order. He told newsmen that other advisory councils would be named to work with Congo provincial governors. [See p. 13G2]

3 Africans & a European were injured Feb. 25 in renewed riots in Inkisi, 90 mi. from Leopoldville. Several Africans were arrested Feb. 26 following anti-white riots in Thysville. [See p. 38E2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SPACE

Pioneer IV Passes Moon. Army rocketeers launched a 13.4-lb. gold-plated instrument package toward the moon from Cape Canaveral, Fla. at 12:10½ a.m. Mar. 3 via a 4-stage 76-foot Juno II rocket assembly.

The cone-shaped space vehicle passed the moon at a distance estimated at 37,000 miles at 5:24 p.m. E.S.T. Mar. 4 and sped on to become the 2d man-made planet in orbit around the sun.

Pioneer IV, as the 20-inch lunar probe was called, was accompanied into orbit by its burned-out 4th-stage rocket carrier, a tube 4 feet long & 6 inches in diameter. The world's first artificial planet, a 796.5-lb. Russian instrument package launched in January, also was accompanied in its journey around the sun by its spent final-stage rocket carrier—a 2,458.7-lb. shell.

Pioneer IV was the U.S.' 5th effort to send an instrument packet to the moon's vicinity. It carried 2 small Geiger counters & other instruments to measure the 2 Van Allen radiation belts around the earth, to report on radiation in space, to check on whether there was any radiation in the vicinity of the moon and to test a photoelectric sensor—an optical trigger—that could start cameras in future probes.

The moon-radiation & optical-trigger experiments failed because Pioneer IV did not live up to original expectations that it would come within 20,000 miles of the moon. But it successfully radioed back other radiation & operational data. The probe's radio broadcast this on a 960.05-megacycle frequency by means of a battery supplying 180 milliwatts of power and expected to last for 90 hours. Gold plating covering the probe's shell acted as antenna.

The launching vehicle was aimed directly for the moon in the virtual certainty that its inertial guidance system could not direct it accurately enought to hit. Since there was a bare chance that Pioneer IV might reach the moon, however, it was sterilized to make sure it did not contaminate any life or pre-life forms that might exist on the moon. Actually, the probe passed some 17,000 miles further from the moon than originally anticipated because its trajectory was about 4° lower than planned & 4° off in direction and because it failed by 95 mph. to achieve the 24,985-mph. velocity for which it was designed. By the time it passed the moon—after traveling about 236,000 miles in relation to the earth—its speed had been cut nearly 4/5 by the earth's gravitational drag to a velocity of 4,525 mph. in relation to the earth.*

The 60-ton launching vehicle consisted of: first stage—a Jupiter intermediate-range ballistic missile; 2d stage—11 Sergeant solid-fueled rockets; 3d stage—3 Sergeants; 4th stage—one Sergeant carrying the probe in its nose. During its passage through the atmosphere, the vehicle was protected by a shroud that was cast aside after the 2d stage ignited.

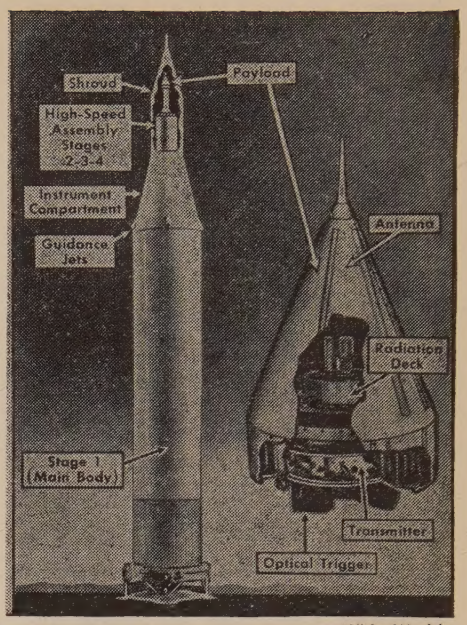
After passing the moon, Pioneer IV went into an orbit around the sun somewhat more elliptical than the earth's. Its perihelion (closest point to the sun) was estimated at 91,744,000 miles, its aphelion (farthest point) at 105,829,000 miles. The artificial planet was expected to reach the perihelion Mar. 17, the aphelion Sept. 29. Its velocity was expected to range from 70,000 mph. at the perihelion to 58,000 mph. at the aphelion, and it was estimated that Pioneer IV would circle the sun once every 392 days. [See pp. 6G3-7F3]

Discoverer Launched, Lost. Air Force rocketeers launched a 78.2-foot, 54-ton rocket assembly from Vandenberg Air Base, Calif. at 1:49 p.m. Feb. 28 in an effort to put into orbit the first satellite in its Project Discoverer series. Due to apparent radio failure, they were unable to tell definitely within the next 3 days whether their Discoverer I actually was circling the earth. Sporadic radio signals picked up Feb. 28-Mar. 3 indicated that it might have gone into orbit but that its radio was defective.

The AF had hoped Discoverer I would be the first satellite launched from the West Coast. Sent up in a southerly direction, it was designed to be the first in an orbit that crossed the 2 poles. If such an orbit were achieved, the earth's rotation within the orbit would put every point on the earth within view of the satellite at some time.

The satellite was to be the burned-out 2d stage of the 2-stage rocket. This 2d stage was a magnesium-coated tube, 18.8 feet long & 5 feet in diameter, produced by Lockheed

*Since Pioneer IV was launched in the direction of the earth's orbital movement, its velocity in relation to the sun at this point was about 70,500 mph.—the 66,000-mph. speed imparted by the earth's orbital velocity plus the 4,500 mph. speed remaining from the Juno II's launching velocity.



Wide World

Diagram of Pioneer IV lunar probe & its Juno II rocket carrier.

Aircraft's missile & space division at Sunnyvale, Calif., powered by a Bell Hustler rocket engine and containing a 40-lb. instrument payload. The first (booster) stage, which was not to go into orbit, was a modified 66.7-foot Thor intermediate-range ballistic missile, 8 feet in diameter, manufactured by Douglas Aircraft. [See p. 52E1-B2; Vol. XVIII, 427G1, 416D1, 392B3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

ABA & Supreme Court. The American Bar Association urged Congress Feb. 24 to enact "remedial legislation" "wherever there are reasonable grounds to believe that . . . internal security is weakened" through Supreme Court decisions.

This resolution was adopted by the ABA House of Delegates at its annual meeting in Chicago after the resolution's author, ex-N.Y. City Corporation Counsel Peter Campbell Brown, head of a Special ABA Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy & Objectives, had agreed to soften some language attacked as overly critical of the court. For example, Brown a former Subversive Activities Control Board member, agreed to delete a clause implying that the court had invoked legal "technicalities . . . against the protection of our nation."

The resolution said there were "sharp differences . . . as to the soundness" of recent Supreme Court decisions affecting national security & Communist activity and that "many responsible authorities" & "members of this association view some of the decisions to be unsound & incorrect." It noted that these differences "have given rise not only to severe criticisms of the decision, but unfortunately to condemnation of the court itself & to omnibus proposals for limiting its appellate jurisdiction." The resolution, however, "disapprove[d] proposals to limit any jurisdiction" the Constitution gave the court.

The recommendations included proposals that:

(a) states be empowered to enact & enforce anti-sedition laws; (b) the House Un-American Activities Committee's powers & purpose be redefined clearly in view of Supreme Court declarations & interpretations that had caused the reversal of contempt convictions and that were "deemed by members of the Congress, the bar & the public" as tending "to impede the work of the Congress"; (c) witnesses subpenaed by a Congressional committee be given, when subpenaed, a written copy of the committee's authorization; (d) Congress study recent Supreme Court decisions with a view to remedying "any defect in the existing law revealed by the decisions"; (e) the Smith Act be amended "to define the word 'organize' to include the recruitment of new party members, the formation of new party units & the regrouping, expansion or other . . . [organizational activities of] members of existing clubs, cells, classes & other units so as to insure the applicability of this section of the act to Communist actionists, agents, organizers, columnists or members currently performing organizational work"; (f) Congress amend the Smith Act "to make it a crime intentionally to advocate the [U.S. government's] violent overthrow . . . or to teach the necessity, desirability or duty of seeking to bring about such overthrow"; (g) each branch of government be given the right to require employes to answer questions of Congressional committees or duly authorized Executive or judicial officials about "Communists, Communist-front or other subversive activities" or any matter involving loyalty.

The resolution lauded the "accomplishment & great service to the nation" of the House Un-American Activities Committee & Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and recommended that they be continued and given "adequate jurisdiction."

The ABA's implied criticism of the Supreme Court was repudiated Mar. 3 by the Philadelphia Bar Association, which reaffirmed its faith in the Supreme Court as interpreter of the Constitution & protecter of the rights of individuals.

The ABA Board of Governors Feb. 20 accepted Chief Justice Earl Warren's unexplained resignation from the ABA.

The ABA delegates Feb. 24 nominated John D. Randall of Cedar Rapids, Ia. to succeed Ross L. Malone as ABA president in August. They chose Whitney North Seymour, 58, of New York, who successfully had defended Negro Communist organizer Angelo Herndon before the Supreme Court in 1937, as president-elect (a new post) to succeed Randall in 1960.

A petition to impeach Supreme Court members was filed with the clerk of the U.S. House Feb. 4 by a group headed by Mrs. Opal Turner White, who said the petition was 1,500 feet long and signed by people throughout the U.S. Its pages were headed "Impeach Warren" and bore instructions for mailing them to the Christian Nationalist Crusade in Los Angeles. [See pp. 37C3, 12B-C3; Vol. XVIII, 430A-B1, 425F3, 417B2, 394E1]

Britons Win TVA Contract. The TVA Feb. 6 awarded a contract to build a 500,000-kw. steam turbine generator to C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd. of Newcastle, Eng., which had bid $12,095,800. The low U.S. bid was $17,563,000, submitted by General Electric. W. G. Ginn, a vice president of GE & manager of its turbine division in Schenectady, N.Y., announced Feb. 10 that GE was protesting the award in the belief that the U.S. should "curtail, on the grounds of national security, the activities of government agencies in buying foreign-built turbine-generator units." He said British firms usually could underbid U.S. companies because their employes' pay was 60% lower than U.S. wages. (The Committee for a National Trade Policy warned Civilian & Defense Mobilization Director Leo A. Hoegh in a Mar. 2 letter against submitting to Pres. Eisenhower a proposal to restrict heavy electrical equipment imports on national security grounds. Any action "prejudicial to close & sympathetic relations with our allies must necessarily have the gravest implications for our security," the letter warned.) [See pp. 43D3-44C1]

Hoffman's Aid Plan. Paul G. Hoffman, managing director of the UN Special Fund & ex-head of the Marshall Plan, proposed at the 2d annual meeting of the Society for International Development in Washington Feb. 27 that public & private foreign aid from "have" nations, currently aggregating about $3 billion a year, be increased 100%-140% over 10 years. He urged the investment of $60-$80 billion in a decade to build up the economies of underdeveloped nations and recommended that the U.S. increase its contribution to such aid from the current $1.4 billion a year to a $30-$40 billion total for the 10 years. This expenditure would be "an investment in peace" that, in the U.S.' case, would pay a more-than-100% dividend if it made possible a 20% cut in defense spending, Hoffman predicted. He said foreign aid would be needed endlessly if doled out in an "inadequate dribble" but that the necessity for such aid would end if the program were big enough to make underdeveloped lands self-sustaining. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 424D1]

'Saucers' Seen. Capt. Peter Killian, pilot of an American Airlines DC-6 & a passenger plane pilot for 15 years, reported in Detroit Feb. 25 that 3 flying objects that looked like saucers had appeared to accompany his plane for 45 minutes during a 350-mph. flight from Newark, N.J. the night of Feb. 24. He said co-pilot John Dee, other crew members & the 35 passengers, including general manufacturing manager N. C. Puscas of the Curtis Wright Division in Utica, had seen the objects and that pilots of 2 other American Airlines planes in the vicinity had radioed that they too had seen them. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 252G3-253A2]

Humane Slaughtering. Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson Feb. 26 designated these 3 methods of rendering livestock unconscious before slaughtering under the new humane-slaughtering law: (1) Chemical anesthesis of sheep & swine with carbon dioxide; (2) mechanical stunning of sheep, swine, goats, calves, cattle, horses & mules with captive bolt stunners or gunshot (but not sledge hammers); (3) electrical stunning of swine, sheep, calves & cattle. These methods must be used in slaughtering animals for meat products bought by the government after July 1, 1960. Religious ritual slaughtering was exempted as complying with the policy on which the law was based. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 282B3]

Vital Statistics. The Office of Vital Statistics reported Feb. 25 that the number of babies born in the U.S. dropped from 4,254,000 registered in 1957 to 4,204,000 registered & an estimated 46,000 unregistered in 1958. The birth rate, below 25 per 1,000 population for the first time since 1951, was 24.5 in 1958. The number of marriages declined from 1,569,000 in 1956 to 1,516,000 in 1957 & 1,445,000 in 1958. The marriage rate per thousand population: 9:4 in 1956, 8.9 in 1957 & 8.3 in 1958. [See p. 8E3]

Non-white U.S. population increased 22% since 1950 whereas white population rose 14%, the Census Bureau reported Feb. 11. Non-white population rose 3½ million since 1950 to total 19,300,000 July 1, 1958 while white population rose 19½ million to a 154,800,000 total. The bureau said there were 100 females for every 98 males in the U.S. in mid-1958 but that males outnumbered females by 1,300,000 in the age group under 25. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 436F3]

●

Export-Import Bank, founded Feb. 12, 1934 with an $11 million capitalization, marked its 25th birthday Feb. 12, 1959 authorized to have $7 billion in loans & guarantees outstanding at any time. In 25 years it had: (a) approved 1,600 credits totaling more than $10 billion; (b) disbursed $6.6 billion of these credits and committed an additional $1.6 billion so far undisbursed; (c) encouraged more than $1 billion in private U.S. investment abroad via loans & loan guarantees; (d) collected $3.3 billion in repayments; (e) grossed $997,600,000 (a net of $732,000,000), of which $196 million was paid to the Treasury as dividends on the government's $1 billion stock investment in the bank; (f) paid the Treasury $242 million in interest on loans from the government; (g) paid all administrative expenses out of earnings; (h) written off $2,900,000 in losses. A bank statement said immediate results of the credits were "to provide hundreds of thousands of orders for U.S. industries . . . [&] employment for American workers" as well as "economic growth abroad which has permanently expanded U.S. overseas markets." [See p. 22C-D1; Vol. XVIII, 411D2, 363G2, 47E1, G1]

U.S. imports declined from a record $13 billion in 1957 to $12¾ billion in 1958, the Census Bureau reported Feb. 27. Exports fell from a record $20,850,300,000 to $17,857,900,000; the export figures included military exports of $1,355,400,000 in 1957 & $1,543,000,000 in 1958.

Federal payroll, averaging more than $1 billion a month for the first time in history, totaled $6,219,196,000 in July-Dec. 1958, Chrmn. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) of the Joint Congressional Com. on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures reported Mar. 1. Civilian employment by the federal government declined from 2,351,833 in the 1958 period to 2,337,823 in January. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 291C-D1]

Real estate (land & buildings) owned by the federal government to-

taled $45.6 billion June 30, 1958, the General Services Administration reported Feb. 18. This excluded public-domain lands, which made up more than 93% of government-owned acreage. The White House was listed as valued at $16 million. [See Vol. XVII, pp. 100F2, 425E1]

New England Governors' Conference met in Hartford, Conn. Mar. 2 and elected Gov. Abraham Ribicoff (D., Conn.) as chairman for 1959.

Boston's transit (subway, bus & trolley) deficit rose from $11,414,813 in 1957 to $15,780,896 in 1958, the Metropolitan Transit Authority reported Feb. 27. Revenue passengers decreased from 212,474,900 to 205,682,900 in the same period. Boston & 13 other cities & towns served by the transit system shared the deficit.

Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley's salary was raised from $25,000 a year to $35,000 by the City Council Feb. 26.

Ephraim R. Gomberg of Philadelphia was appointed by the Social Security Administration's Children's Bureau Feb. 20 as director of the 1960 White House Conference on Children & Youth. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 407G3]

FOREIGN

Algeria. Electoral decrees announced Feb. 26 by Delegate-Gen. Delouvrier scheduled municipal elections for Apr. 19-26 in all pacified zones of Algeria. The decrees assured Moslems of control of those cities & villages, including Algiers, where they formed a majority, but provided strong representation & protection for the European "ethnic minority." [See p. 45C1, G1]

The French Armed Forces Ministry warned newsmen Feb. 24 that they could be prosecuted for publishing any but official reports on "military problems &, in particular, the operations in Algeria." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 210B1]

Moslem rebels machinegunned & shelled Blida, a city of 30,000 25 mi. southwest of Algiers, Mar. 1 and kidnaped 10 nearby Italian farmers. Rebels had released 6 French prisoners to Intl. Red Cross representatives Feb. 20 near the Algerian-Moroccan frontier. [See p. 53E2]

Austria. Amb.-to-Italy Max Loewenthal-Chlumecky was recalled to Vienna for "consultations" Feb. 25 following student demonstrations in Rome & other Italian cities against renewed autonomist agitation among German-speaking residents of Italy's Southern Tyrol (Upper Adige). Premier Antonio Segni had told the Italian Parlt. Feb. 24 that Italy would not consider revising the 1946 Italo-Austrian pact governing the status of German-speaking Tyroleans. [See Vol. VI, pp. 204E, 129K, 45J, 30H]

Belgium. A 12-day strike of 100,000 coal miners in 3 of Belgium's 4 major coal basins was ended Feb. 24 when the Socialist Federation of Labor accepted mine owners' guarantees of government proposals to resettle miners working in uneconomic mines scheduled to be closed in 1959. Strikers in the Jemapp & Frameries areas of the Borinage, the southern mine area affected by the planned closures, had disrupted rail traffic & communications after the Federation called for a general mine strike Feb. 18 to support Borinage miners. [See p. 53F2]

The ECSC Ministerial Council met Mar. 2 in Luxembourg to prepare detailed coal production & import quotas to deal with a European coal surplus estimated to total 25,700,000 tons of coal & 6,100,000 tons of coke. The ECSC had refused Feb. 23 to delay the closure of the Belgian mines.

Britain. A Laborite resolution criticizing British defense policy for its reliance on nuclear weapons was rejected by the House of Commons Feb. 26 by a 297-230 vote. The conservative London Times had criticized the Macmillan Govt. Feb. 25 for depending on land-based missiles as Britain's future major defense weapon. [See p. 44G2]

William S. Morrison, House of Commons speaker since 1951, announced Feb. 19 that he would resign the post for health reasons when the present Parliament ended. [See Vol. XI, p. 349C]

Bournemouth East & Christchurch Conservatives, in the first known British pre-election referendum, voted by mail to reject incumbent Nigel Nicolson as Parlt. candidate in the next general election, it was reported Feb. 26. [See p. 38F2]

8 persons were injured Feb. 27 in a street fight among an estimated 500 whites & West Indian Negroes in London's Brixton Market. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 302G1, 280D1]

The first of 4 nuclear reactors at the Chapel Cross, Scotland nuclear power plant began supplying current to Britain's national power grid Feb. 25, the Atomic Energy Authority disclosed Mar. 2. [See Vol. XVI, p. 183C2]

Guy Burgess, British diplomat who defected to the USSR in 1951, told Western newsmen in Moscow Feb. 23 that he would visit his aged mother in Britain if he were guaranteed permission to return to the USSR. Randolph Churchill quoted Burgess as saying, "I am still a Communist & a homosexual." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 207F1; XVI, 49F3]

Bulgaria. The recent introduction of an industrial system of daily wages on Bulgarian collective farms was reported Feb. 23 by the N.Y. Times. [See p. 53A3]

Burma. Gen. Ne Win was sworn in Feb. 27 as premier of a revised Burmese cabinet, which included 3 new ministers: Deputy Premier Lun Baw, Housing Min. Thun Tin & Trade Min. Thi Han. They replaced retiring Deputy Premier Thein Maung & Trade Min. Ba Kyar. [See p. 53D3]

Canada. Abandonment of the $400 million program for developing the 1,500-mph. CF-105 Avro Arrow jet interceptor was announced Feb. 20. Prime Min. Diefenbaker told the Canadian Parlt. the plane would not have been operational until 1962, by which time it would have been made obsolete by ICBMs. Diefenbaker said negotiations were under way for Canada to get U.S. missiles & for the creation of a U.S. nuclear warhead stockpile in Canada. The new missile policy was attacked Feb. 23 by Liberal & CCF Party leaders for causing the layoff of 14,000 A. V. Roe (Canada), Ltd. aircraft workers. [See p. 30C2; Vol. XVIII, 334C2, 167C-F3]

Canadian exports dropped by $6 million during 1958 to a total value of $4,928,500,000, the Bureau of Statistics reported Feb. 11. [See p. 38B3]

Canada's population increased by 2.4% during 1958 to 17,284,000 persons Jan. 1, 1959, the Bureau of Statistics estimated Feb. 17. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 30G3]

Ceylon. The Trotskyite-led Ceylonese Labor Fed. staged a one-day general strike Mar. 3 to protest Govt. efforts to strengthen public security laws. [See p. 53F3]

Czechoslovakia. Miloslav Ruzek was appointed Feb. 19 to replace Karel Petrzelka as Czech ambassador to U.S. [See Vol. XII, p. 343H]

Interior Min. Rudolf Barak disclosed Feb. 24 the arrest of 175 persons for stockpiling arms & goods for an anti-state plot. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 339A3]

Denmark. The breaking off of Danish-West German negotiations on the joint construction of ammunition depots on Jutland was announced Feb. 24 by Premier Hans C. Hansen. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 364A2]

A British-Danish agreement made public Feb. 24 confirmed traditional British fishing rights up to 6 miles from the coasts of the Faeroe Is. [See p. 45D2]

East Germany. Premier Otto Grotewohl began an indefinite leave of absence for health reasons Feb. 28 following visits to the Middle East, the Far East & the USSR. [See p. 19E2]

Berlin CP First Secy. Hans Kiefet & 3 aides were demoted Mar. 1, apparently due to the poor CP showing in Dec. 1958 West Berlin elections. Kiefet was replaced by CP Politburo alternate Paul Verner. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 398C1, F1]

West German political sources reported Jan. 30 that 3 East German intelligence officers, Gen. Linke, Col. Willi Saegebrecht & Col. Rippenberger, had been arrested following the defection of Lt. Col. Siegfried Dombrowski to West Germany. [See p. 30D2]

France. A 9-member Constitutional Council, responsible for determining the constitutionality of disputed legislation, formally came into existence Feb. 20. Appointed to 9-year terms on the Council: Léon Noel (president), Maurice Patin, Georges Pompidou, Victor Chatenay, Louis Pasteur Vallery-Radot, Jean Michard Pleissier, Maurice Delepine, Gilbert Jules, & Marie-Charles le Coq de Kerland. Ex-Pres. Vincent Auriol & René Coty automatically became ex-officio Council members for life. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 302F2, 255G1]

Secy. Gen. Albin Chaladon of the UNR declared Mar. 1 that party members would show "unconditional support" of Pres. de Gaulle's policies or

would be asked to "exclude themselves" from the UNR. Chaladon, who recently had replaced Info Min. Roger Frey as UNR leader, denied reports of a split with de Gaulle over Algerian policy. [See p. 13E2]

Gen. Gaston Jean Lavaud, 58, was appointed Feb. 19 as French Army chief-of-staff. [See p. 39A1]

The French Govt.'s Space Research Com. announced Feb. 23 that it would begin launching research rockets into the upper atmosphere Mar. 6 from its test center in Guir, 100 mi. south of Colomb-Béchar in the Sahara desert. [See p. 23D2]

Police were ordered Feb. 19 to investigate the June 8, 1956 death in Paris of Mrs. Margaret Thompson Biddle for possible connection with the current "Lacaze affair" involving ownership of the Zellidja mines in North Africa.* Mrs. Biddle controlled a New York firm that owned Zellidja stock. [See Vol. XVI, p. 195B3]

French Community. Pres. de Gaulle & the 12 African premiers of the French Community's Executive Council met in Paris Mar. 2-3 and pledged joint diplomatic representation & common foreign policies, particularly on "the Berlin problem." [See p. 39D1]

The Voltaic Republic adopted Feb. 28 a draft constitution that would bar Volta membership in the new Mali Fed. of French West Africa. [See p. 45A2]

Hungary. Bela Kovacs, Smallholders Party leader who backed the 1956 Hungarian revolt & served in the Imre Nagy cabinet, recanted Feb. 20 & praised ex-Premier Janos Kadar's efforts to "restore production, public order & calm" after the revolt's suppression. Kovacs, in ill health, told Budapest newspapers that rebel leaders had behaved like "a mob fighting for desks & power." [See Vol. XVII, p. 27E3; Vol. XVI, 356A1]

The death of Msgr. Egon Turcsanyi, former secretary to Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, was reported Feb. 24 by the Austrian Catholic Press Svc. in Vienna. Turcsanyi, 63, was said to have died in a Hungarian prison. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 14G1]

India. Prime Min. Nehru was dropped from membership in the Congress party's Executive Com. Feb. 20 when Mrs. Indira Ghandi, his daughter & Congress party president, failed to include Nehru in the new committee. [See p. 45E2]

Nehru Feb. 19 rejected demands by J. B. Kripalani, leader of the opposition Praja (People's) Socialist Party, that he form an all-party "national government" to implement urgent economic development projects. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 369A3]

Reports of Red Chinese occupation of sections of Uttar-Pradesh State on the Tibetan border were confirmed Feb. 23 by Nehru.

Indo-China. Cambodian troops were reported Feb. 23 to have deposed Gen. Chuon Mochulpich, governor of Siemreap Province in western Cambodia. Gen. Mochulpich, who fled arrest, was accused of treason & plotting with Sary Son Ngoc Thanh against Premier Sihanouk's regime. [See p. 39A2]

Foreign Min. Chen Yi of Communist China called Feb. 19 for action by Britain, the USSR & Red China to counter Laotian renunciation of the 1954 Geneva armistice agreement. [See p. 54E1]

A Red Chinese aid accord for North Viet Nam, signed Feb. 18 in Peiping, provided for low-interest loans of 300 million yuan ($126,575,000 at official rates) & a 100 million-yuan grant ($42,200,000) for developing the North Viet Namese economy. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 180C3]

Indonesia. Pres. Sukarno called Feb. 20 for the restoration of the 1945 provisional constitution to advance his plans for establishing guided democracy in Indonesia. Sukarno said that the 1945 charter, containing strong presidential powers, would be complemented by bills to reduce the large number of Indonesian political parties & permit the formation of "functional groups," including the army & labor, in Parliament. Sukarno's proposals had been approved at meetings of Premier Djuanda's cabinet Feb. 19 & of army leaders Feb. 18. [See p. 45A3]

Compulsory military service was decreed Mar. 2 by Lt. Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution, army chief of staff, for all Indonesians between 18 & 23.

Iran. Premier Manouchehr Eghbal took personal control of the Iran Plan Org.'s $1 billion development program Feb. 28 following the resignation Feb. 21 of Plan Org. Dir. Abol Hassan Ebtehaj. The shah was reported to have sided with Eghbal against Ebtehaj's complaints that development funds were being cut to provide greater military expenditures. The Iranian Majlis (Parlt.) approved Feb. 27 a bill ending the Plan Org.'s independent status. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 276D2]

An agreement providing for the establishment of Iran's first industrial development bank, with foreign capital of $5 million, was signed in Teheran Mar. 1 by Finance Min. Ali Aschar Naser & James S. Adams of Lazard Frères & Co. of N.Y. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 31A2]

Israel. Abba Eban announced Mar. 3 his resignation (effective in May) as Israeli ambassador to the U.S. & Rep. to the UN to enter politics in Israel. Eban, 44, reportedly planned to seek election to the Israeli Knesset (Parlt.) as a Mapai (Labor) Party candidate. [See p. 35A1; Vol. XVIII, 31B2]

Dr. Nahum Nir of the leftist Ahdut Avodah Party was elected Mar. 2 to succeed the late Joseph Sprinzak as Knesset speaker. [See p. 48D2]

An Israeli military tribunal fined Col. Issachar Shadmi a token 10 pruta (½¢) Feb. 26 for issuing illegal curfew orders that led to the 1956 massacre of 49 Arab villagers in Kafr Kassim. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 369E3]

Italy. The Chamber of Deputies voted Feb. 27 by 333 to 248 to approve Premier Segni's new minority Christian Democratic cabinet. The Segni government was supported by a coalition of Christian Democratic, Liberal, Monarchist & neo-Fascist deputies. [See p. 53F1]

Japan. Foreign Ministry spokesmen rejected a South Korean offer Mar. 3 to resume Japanese treaty negotiations on condition Japan abandoned its plans for voluntary repatriation of numbers of destitute Koreans to North Korea. Pres. Syngman Rhee of South Korea had offered Mar. 1 to accept all Koreans "forcibly taken" to Japan during World War II provided Japan compensated them before repatriation. He attacked the Japanese plan as a "monstrous scheme" for luring Koreans to be "reenslaved under communism." [See p. 54F2]

A $3,942,555,000 1959 budget, the largest in Japanese history, was approved Mar. 3 by the lower house of the Diet (Parlt.) to go into effect Apr. 2. The budget, $297,633,333 higher than in 1958, provided $426,847,222 for defense expenditures. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 106A2]

Signature of a Japanese-Yugoslav treaty of commerce & navigation was announced in Tokyo Feb. 28.

Korea. Lt. Gen. Song Yo Chun replaced Gen. Paik Sun Yup as South Korean Army chief of staff Feb. 23 in a military command shakeup ordered by Pres. Rhee following the killing Feb. 18 of Brig. Gen. Suh Jung Chul, 28th Division commander, by Col. Chung Koo Hun, Pochun battalion commander. Chung had been reprimanded by Suh for the condition of his troops. Paik, who assumed "moral responsibility" for the slaying, was appointed Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, considered to be a demotion.

In other command changes, Lt. Gen. Yoo Jai Heung, Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, became First Army cmndr.; Rear Adm. Lee Yong Woon replaced Vice Adm. Chung Keung Mo as chief of naval operations; Lt. Gen. Paik In Yup, brother of Gen. Paik, was appointed Army controller, & Lt. Gen. Kang Young Hoon replaced Lt. Gen. Paik as 6th Corps commander. [See Vol. XVII, p. 204F3]

The South Korean Supreme Court Feb. 7 upheld death sentences imposed on Cho Bang Am, former presidential candidate & head of the outlawed Progressive Party, & Yang Myun San, a party member. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 350G3]

Han Chang Woo & Choo Yo Han, publisher & editorial writer, respectively, of the Seoul newspaper Kyung Hyang Shinmum, were indicted Feb. 28 for articles alleged to have fomented rebellion against Pres. Rhee.

Malaya. 119 persons were arrested by Malayan police Feb. 19 on charges of Communist subversion. [See p. 14G2]

Prince Abdul Halim, 32, became sultan of Kedah State Feb. 20 & Malaya's youngest ruler.

Malta. 10 persons were injured when 6,000 Valletta shipyard workers

* Jean Lacaze, Zellidja administrator, recently was indicted in Paris on charges of having paid a prostitute to accuse Jean-Pierre Guillaume, adopted Zellidja heir, as a procurer to have him barred as inheritor. Dr. Maurice Lacour, physician of Mme. Domenique Lacaze Guillaume Walter, widow of the Zellidja founder & Guillaume's adoptive mother, had been accused of an attempt to have Guillaume murdered.

rioted Feb. 27 after being informed that they would be dropped from Admiralty Dockyard payrolls & rehired by a private British firm scheduled to redevelop the Valletta yard. [See p. 39A3; Vol. XVIII, 15B1]

Morocco. King Mohammed V flew to Corsica Feb. 19, accompanied by Prince Moulay Hassan, to begin a "pilgrimage" to places where he had resided during his French-imposed exile during 1953-55. Mohammed personally returned to Corsica Sgt. Ignace Cacciaguerra, a French soldier held captive since Feb. 17, 1957 by the guerrilla Moroccan Liberation Army. [See p. 46C1; Vol. XV, 376B2]

Nepal. Results Mar. 1 from incomplete Nepali general elections gave the Nepali Congress Party 9 seats, the United Democratic Party 2, and the Gurkha, People's & Communist parties one seat each. Prominent Nepalis elected included Gen. Subarna Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, premier, & Ganesh Man Singh, Congress leader. Defeated were ex-Premier Tanka Prasad Acharya of the People's Party & Gen. Secy. S. P. Upadhyaya of the Congress Party. [See p. 54D3]

Pakistan. Military tribunals were ordered re-established Feb. 28 by Pres. Ayub Khan to try all martial law cases, particularly those involving black marketeering. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 370G1]

Ex-Defense Min. Mohammed Ayub Khuhro was fined $30,000 & sentenced to 5 years at hard labor Feb. 27 for the black market sale of an automobile. [See Vol. XV, p. 85D3]

Philippines. The capture of Col. Pedro Borja, leader of an alleged guerrilla veterans' plot against the Philippines Govt., was announced Feb. 27. [See p. 54G3]

Poland. U.S. Amb.-to-Poland Jacob D. Beam denounced as "tragic" Feb. 19 a wave of rumors that had brought hundreds of eastern Polish peasants to the U.S.' Warsaw Embassy in the belief that they would be given free emigration to Alaskan farm sites.

Govt. farm lands in western Poland were ordered sold at ½ price Mar. 3 to encourage the migration of peasants to the area, formerly part of Germany.

Red China. A short-term Soviet-Chinese trade agreement signed Feb. 26 in Moscow provided for the exchange of 7 billion rubles ($1.75 billion at official rates) worth of Soviet industrial equipment for undisclosed Chinese goods. [See p. 46D2]

Chinese newspapers arriving in Hong Kong & cited Feb. 19 by the N.Y. Times reported trials of Moslem imams & Tibetan lamas for counter-revolutionary activities in northwest China. [See p. 5B3, G3]

Frank Coe, 51, ex-Intl. Monetary Fund secretary & U.S. Treasury Dept. official once accused of aiding a Communist spy ring in the U.S., hailed Chinese industrial progress as "amazing" in an article for the Jan. issue of the Peiping magazine China Reconstructs. [See Vol. XIII, p. 363F3; XII, 420M]

Rumania. U.S. Treasury spokesmen announced Mar. 2 that they would investigate the purchase of 15,000 tons of Rumanian crude oil by the Commerce Oil Corp. to determine whether tariff penalties should be imposed on the firm. Treasury action had been demanded the previous day by Gen. Counsel Russell B. Brown of the Independent Petroleum Assn. of America. The Rumanian shipment had arrived in New York Feb. 24. [See p. 39F3]

Soviet Union. East European political informants cited Feb. 21 by the N.Y. Times reported that Soviet Pres. Kliment E. Voroshilov had been a member of the anti-party faction that attempted to oust Soviet Premier Khrushchev in 1957. Voroshilov, 78, was said to be the only faction member who had not confessed his role against Khrushchev and who never had joined the public denunciation of Stalin era excesses. [See p. 35F2]

First Secy. Ivan V. Kapitonov of the Moscow Provincial CP Com. was replaced Mar. 2 by Provincial CP Secy. P. N. Demichev. Tiflis newspapers arriving in Moscow Feb. 22 reported that Health Min. David G. Mamamtavrishili of the Georgian Republic had been succeeded by Georgi M. Maruashvili & Georgian Supreme Court Pres. Mikhail K. Lomidze had been replaced by Mikhail G. Vepkhadze. [See p. 15B1]

Single list elections were held Mar. 1 in 9 of the 15 Soviet republics to choose representatives to village councils & republican Supreme Soviets (parliaments).

Publication of the first Yiddish-language book to appear in the USSR since 1948—a collection of stories by Jewish satirist Sholem Aleichem—was reported Mar. 4 by the N.Y. Times. [See p. 18A1]

Ceremonies in all major Soviet cities Feb. 23 marked the 41st anniversary of the Red Army & Navy.

Tunisia. Pres. Bourguiba accepted Feb. 21 French Govt. demands that 2 Algerians awaiting trial as spies against Tunisia be accorded treatment as French citizens. French Cabt. spokesman Michel Sans had cited reports that the 2 had been handed over to Algerian rebels for execution. [See p. 55F2]

Ex-Premier Mohammed Salah M'Zali was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment by the Tunisian High Court Feb. 27 on charges of collaborating with French officials while Tunisia was a French protectorate. 7 members of his 1954 cabinet also were jailed for collaboration. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 238B1, 77E3]

West Germany. Economics Min. Ludwig Erhard refused Mar. 3 to accept a nomination as Christian Democratic Union candidate for the West German presidency. The nomination, imposed Feb. 20 by a CDU caucus called by Chancellor Adenauer, would have removed Erhard from party politics and ended his position as possible successor to Adenauer. Led by Adenauer & Interior Min. Gerhard Schroeder, the move was blocked by the refusal Feb. 26 of a majority of CDU Bundestag deputies to accept Erhard's removal from the Bonn cabinet. Erhard, a liberal economist considered responsible for West Germany's postwar recovery, had opposed the 6-nation European common market in favor of British proposals for a European free trade zone. [See p. 55B3; Vol. XVIII, 415E2]

(Erhard withdrew Feb. 28 his objections to Defense Min. Franz Josef Strauss' plans to use contracts for West German manufacture of U.S. F-104 Starfighter jets & Italian Fiat G-91 jets to re-establish a large military aircraft industry in West Germany.) [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 364A1, 262A1, E1, 139D3, 126F2]

Pres. Paul Finet of the ECSC High Authority announced Feb. 19 that the 6-nation group could begin inspection of the Ruhr coal industry to halt cartel practices by the industry's joint marketing agency. The ECSC had been given responsibility in 1952 for the carrying out of post-World War 11 Allied decartelization plans for the Ruhr. [See pp. 49A1, B1; Vol. XII, 4C]

Yugoslavia. Foreign Ministry spokesman Drago Kunc declared Feb. 20 that Yugoslavia would oppose efforts to revive the 1954 Bled agreement for formation of a Balkan Pact by Yugoslavia, Greece & Turkey. [See Vol. XVII, pp. 310F3, 155F3; XVI, 266C2]

Pres. Tito met with Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis on Rhodes Mar. 2-4 & pledged closer Greek-Yugoslav relations but made public no decision on the dormant Balkan Pact. Tito had ended Ethiopian talks with Emperor Haile Selassie Feb. 12 & Sudanese talks with Pres. Ibrahim Abboud Feb. 17 before beginning a 10-day visit to the UAR Feb. 20. Welcomed by Pres. Nasser in Port Suez, Tito had visited Cairo & had flown to Damascus with Nasser for ceremonies Feb. 23 marking the UAR's first anniversary. [See p. 47D2]

OBITUARIES

Maxwell Anderson, 70, blank verse playwright of controversial dramas ("Winterset," "High Tor," "What Price Glory" [in collaboration with Laurence Stallings], "Elizabeth the Queen," "Both Your Houses" [1933 Pulitzer Prize winner], "Key Largo," "Wingless Victory," "The Eve of St. Mark," "The Bad Seed"), writer of book & lyrics for musicals "Knickerbocker Holiday" (hit song: "September Song") & "Lost In the Stars" (both in collaboration with Kurt Weill), newspaper editorialist prior to turning playwright; Feb. 28 in Stamford, Conn. of stroke. [See Vol. XV, p. 435D1]

Wide World
ANDERSON

Princess Arthur of Connaught (Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise Duff), 67, Duchess of Fife, daughter of King Edward VII of

England; Feb. 26 in London of pneumonia.

René Lucien Belbenoit, 59, French-born author of "Dry Guillotine" & "Hell on Trial," first-hand accounts by escaped prisoner of conditions on Devil's Island, which brought about abolition of penal colony by French Govt.; Feb. 26 in Lucerne Valley, Calif. of heart attack. [See Vol. VI, p. 117H]

Eric Blore, 71, English-born actor who specialized in butler roles; Mar. 1 in Hollywood.

Albie (Albert James) Booth, 51, Yale U. football, basketball & baseball star 1929-32, ex-dairy executive; Mar. 1 in New York of heart attack.

Lou Costello (Louis Francis Cristillo), 53, radio-motion picture-TV comedian in partnership with Bud Abbott until breakup of team in 1957; Mar. 3 in Beverly Hills, Calif. of heart ailment. [See Vol. XVII, p. 232B3]

Mack Gordon (Morris Gittler), 54, Polish-born lyricist of popular songs ("Chattanooga Choo-Choo," "Stay as Sweet as You Are," "Did You Ever See a Dream Walking?"); Feb. 28 in N.Y.

Alfred Pochon, 80, Swiss violinist & composer, founder of Stradivarius Quartet in 1929, director of Lausanne Conservatory 1941-57; Feb. 26 in Lutry, Switz.

Sir Emmanuel Charles Quist, 79, Ghana-born legislator, first African Speaker of Gold Coast legislature 1951; Feb. 28 in Accra.

Maj. Gen. Tewfik Salem, 54, Lebanese Army chief-of-staff & acting cmndr.; Feb. 23 in Beirut of cancer.

Lt. Gen. Nicholas Thiokoupis, 91, cmndr.-in-chief of Greek armies during 1919-22 Greek-Turkish War; Feb. 27 in Athens.

Dr. Seymour D. Vestermark, 56, psychiatrist, chief of Training & Standards Branch of Natl. Inst. of Mental Health 1948-58, ex-medical dir. U.S. Public Health Svc.; Feb. 22 in Baltimore.

Joseph M. White, 67, "silver-masked tenor" on radio 1923-40, voice teacher; Feb. 28 in New York of cerebral hemorrhage.

Abner (Longie) Zwillman, 54, Prohibition-era racketeer; Feb. 26 in his $125,000 home in West Orange, N.J. (suicide by hanging).

Zwillman appeared before the Kefauver Senate Crime Com. investigating rackets in 1951 and invoked the 5th Amend. 45 times. He was indicted in 1956 on charges of income tax evasion, but the jury failed to reach a verdict after a 3-mo. trial. FBI agents recently arrested Zwillman's chauffeur & 2 jurors on charges of having tried to fix the jury. Zwillman was reportedly depressed since being subpenaed by the Senate Select Com. in Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, which was investigating his activities in the vending machine industry. [See Vol. XVI, p. 80F3]

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia. Anti-American riots broke out in La Paz Mar. 2-3 and in Cochabamba & Oruro Mar. 4 in protest against a quotation attributed to a U.S. diplomat in the Mar. 2 Latin-American edition of Time magazine. The U.S. Embassy & offices of the U.S. Information Svc. were stoned and an American flag burned. 2 Bolivians were killed as police in La Paz, seeking to protect the embassy, clashed with demonstrators. Embassy staff members were moved Mar. 2 to Calacoto, a La Paz suburb.

The Time article, which did not appear in its entirety in Time's U.S. edition, quoted an unnamed U.S. Em-Embassy official as saying that Bolivia had received $129 million in U.S. aid since 1953 and "we don't have a damn thing to show for it. We're wasting money. The only solution to Bolivia's problems is to abolish Bolivia. Let her neighbors divide up the country & the problems."

Amb.-to-U.S. Manuel Barrau protested the article in a formal note to the U.S. State Dept. Mar. 2. However, press officer Lincoln White revealed Mar. 3 that Chargé d'Affaires Wymberly Coerr had investigated and reported that no such statement had been made by an Embassy employe.

Time ed.-in-chief Henry R. Luce expressed his regrets Mar. 3 in New York that the story "should have been made the occasion for expression of unfriendliness toward the U.S.," but he insisted that the story was a "factual analysis of Bolivia's economic difficulties—which . . . Bolivians themselves have described as likely to lead to a crisis." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 371B1]

Uruguay. A new Nationalist Party government assumed office Mar. 1 after 93 years of rule by the outgoing Colorado Party. Martin R. Etchegoyen, 67, head of the Executive Council, took over as chief of state. 8 other ruling councilmen: Benito Nardone, Eduardo Victor Haedo, Faustino Herrison, Justo M. Alonzo & Pedro Zabalza of the Nationalist Party, and Manuel Rodriguez Corres, Ledo Arroyo Torres & Cesar Batlle Pacheco of the Colorado Party. A new coalition cabinet approved by the council Mar. 1: Forgn.—Homero Martinez Montero; Interior—Pedro P. Berra; Education—Eduardo Pons Etcheverry; Public Health—Dr. Carlos Stajano; Industry & Labor—Enrique R. Erro; Public Works—Ingenerio Luis Giannastasio; Defense — Gen. Cipriano Olivera; Finance—Luis A. Azzini; Agri.—Carlos Puig. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 411G2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Bus Disasters. 28 persons were killed when a bus crashed into truck on the Pan American Highway near Cortazar, Mex. Mar. 3.

9 children were drowned when a crowded school bus carrying 80 children plunged into a roadside pond Mar. 3 near Tifton, Ga.

Rep. William J. Green Jr. (D., Pa.) was acquitted by a Federal jury Feb. 27 in Lewisburg, Pa. of charges that he had conspired to defraud the U.S. Govt. in connection with the construction of the $33 million Army Signal Corps depot at Tobyhanna, Pa. Also acquitted: John P. Gilboy Jr. of Norristown, whose engineering firm designed the installation, and Frederick J. Raff of Hartford, a construction contractor. 4 other persons, including ex-Rep. Herbert J. McGlinchey, previously had been acquitted. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 49E2]

Major crimes in the U.S. rose 8% in 1958, the FBI disclosed in a preliminary report Mar. 1. Smaller communities (50,000-100,000 population) showed a 10% rise in crime while larger cities (more than 1 million) reported only a 7% rise. Youthful crime (commited by persons under 18) accounted for a 6.7% of the arrests while arrests rose overall .3%. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 144F2]

Joseph Bonavita, 51, Brooklyn tavern owner who annually made Christmas Day gifts of cash & clothing along NYC's Bowery, pleaded guilty Mar. 2 in New York to nonpayment of $23,552 in federal income taxes for 1952-55. He said he had not reported $77,000 of his income because he did not want his wife to know he played the stock market.

MARRIED

Mrs. Dorothy Wrigley Rich, 33, daughter of chewing gum mfr. Philip K. Wrigley, to Thomas W. Chauncey, 45, Phoenix (Ariz.) radio exec.; Feb. 27 in Albuquerque, N.M. (revealed Mar. 2; 2d for both).

LEADING FEBRUARY FILMS

New York Releases

The Black Orchid. Eligible widower finds it hard to marry eligible widow over objections of his marriagable daughter. Screenplay by Joseph Stefano. Directed by Martin Ritt. Produced by Carlo Ponti & Marcello Girosi for Paramount. With Sophia Loren, Anthony Quinn, Ina Balin, Jimmie Baird. Feb. 12.

A Cry From The Streets. About English social workers trying to aid homeless & orphaned children. Screenplay by Vernon Harris. Directed by Lewis Gilbert. Produced by Ian Dalyrymple for Tudor Pictures. With Dana Wilson, Max Bygraves, David Bushell, Tony Baker, Sean Barrett, Barbara Murray. Feb. 23.

Forbidden Fruit. Fernandel, in French-language drama, as respectable doctor involved in extra-marital romance. Screenplay by Jacques Companeez, Jean Manse & Henri Verneuill. Directed by Verneuill. Produced by A. D'Auguiar for Films-Around-the-World. With Françoise Arnoul, Claude Nollier, Sylvie. Feb. 22.

The Hanging Tree. Gary Cooper as mining camp doctor who nurses mysterious, temporarily blind girl back to health. Screenplay by Wendell Hayes and Halsted Welles. Directed by Delmar Daves. Produced by Martin Jurow & Richard Shepherd for Warner Bros. With Maria Schell, Karl Malden, Geo. C. Scott, Ben Piazza. Feb. 11.

The Journey. Busload of refugees en route from Budapest to Vienna is stopped by border-town Russian major hunting single passenger. Screenplay by Geo. Tabori. Produced & directed by Anatole Litvak for MGM. With Deborah Kerr, Yul Brynner, Jason Robards Jr., Robt. Morley, E. G. Marshall, Anne Jackson, Kurt Kaznar, David Kossoff. Feb. 19.

The Last Mile. Death-house inmates attempt to escape. Screenplay by Milton Subotsky & Seton I. Miller. Directed by Howard Koch. Produced by Subotsky & Max J. Rosenberg for United Artists. With Mickey Rooney, Frank Conroy, Leon Janney, Frank Overton, Clifford David, Harry Millard. Feb. 18.

Never Steal Anything Small. James Cagney in musical about stevadore who aspires to be union president. Screenplay by Charles Lederer. Based on Maxwell Anderson & Rouben Mamoulian's play "Devil's Hornpipe." Directed by Lederer. Produced by Aaron Rosenberg for Universal-International. Music by Allie Wrubel. Lyrics by Anderson. With Shirley Jones, Roger Smith, Cara Williams, Nehemiah Persoff, Royal Dano, Anthony Caruso. Feb. 11.

The Remarkable Mr. Pennypacker. Clifton Webb as bigamous father of 2 large Pennsylvania families. Screenplay by Walter Reisch. Directed by Henry Levin. Produced by Charles Brackett for 20th Century-Fox. With Dorothy McGuire, Charles Coburn, Dorothy Stickney, Larry Gates. Feb. 20.